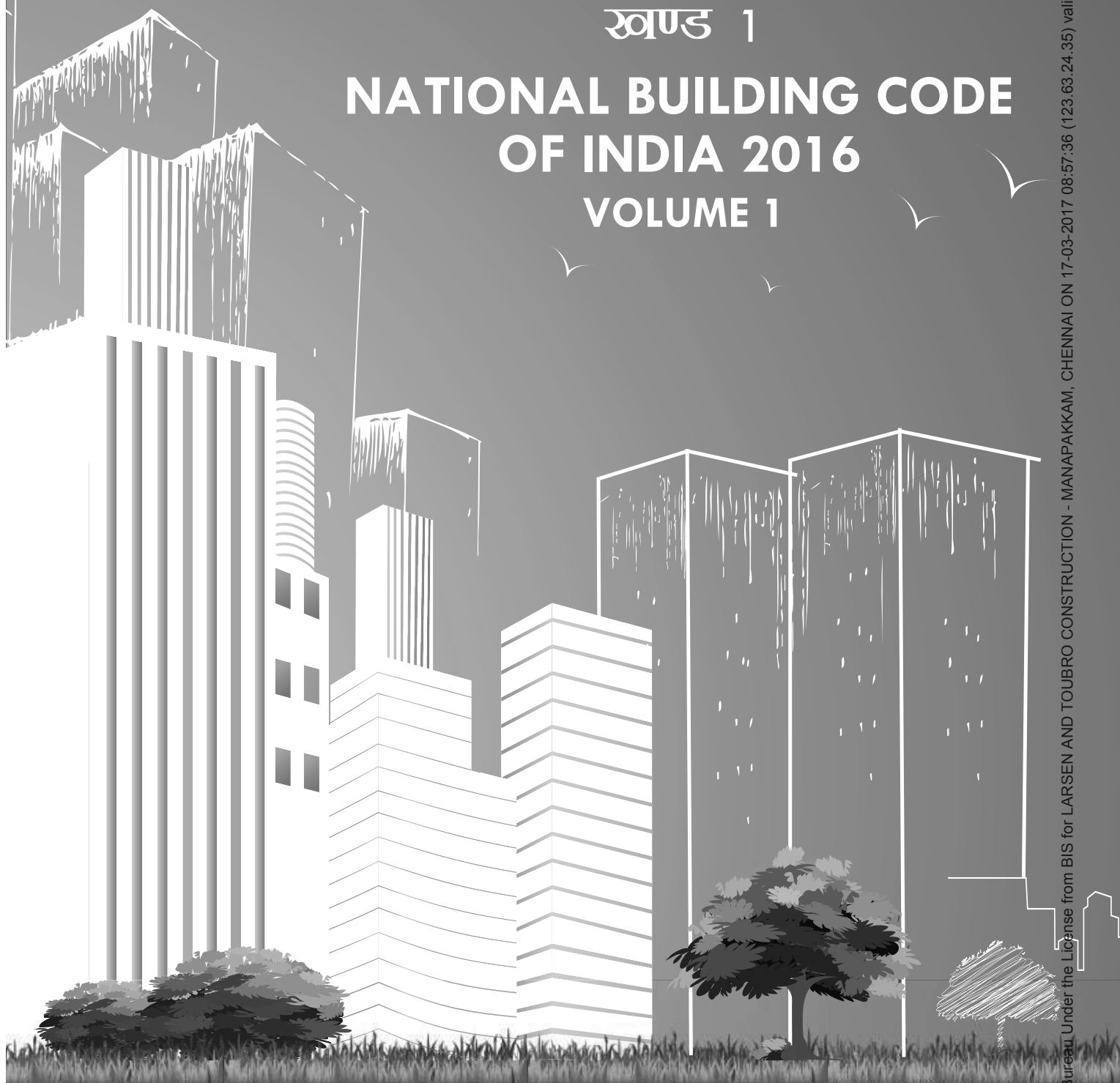


# भारत की राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संहिता 2016 खण्ड 1

## NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA 2016 VOLUME 1



भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो  
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

**2.17 Exit Access** — That portion of a means of egress that leads to an exit (for example, doorways, staircase lobby, ramps, *Veranda*, corridor or passageway leading to an exit) (see Fig. 1).

**2.18 Exit Access Corridor** — A corridor in exit access which may not necessarily have the requirement of exits being met.

**2.19 Exit Discharge** — The component of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way (see Fig. 1).

**2.20 Fire Barrier (or Fire Resisting Barrier)** — A fire barrier is a vertically or horizontally aligned member such as a wall or a fire curtain, or a floor. These may be with discontinuities created by openings with a specified fire resistance rating, where such members are designed and constructed with a specified fire resistance rating to limit the spread of fire that also restricts the movement of smoke.

**2.21 Fire Compartment** — A space within a building that is enclosed by fire barrier or fire resistant walls on all sides, including the top and bottom.

**2.22 Fire Door and Fire Door Assembly** — Any combination of fire door, frame, hardware and other accessories that together provide a specific fire resistant rating to the opening in terms of its stability, integrity and insulation properties, when installed in the openings in fire separation walls. Fire door is a component of fire door assembly.

#### NOTES

1 Wherever reference has been made to fire door or fire check door in this Part, the same shall be construed as fire door assembly.

2 Fire doors in exits shall have fire rating as required in this Part to meet the requirement of integrity and stability; and the insulation criteria shall be 20 min.

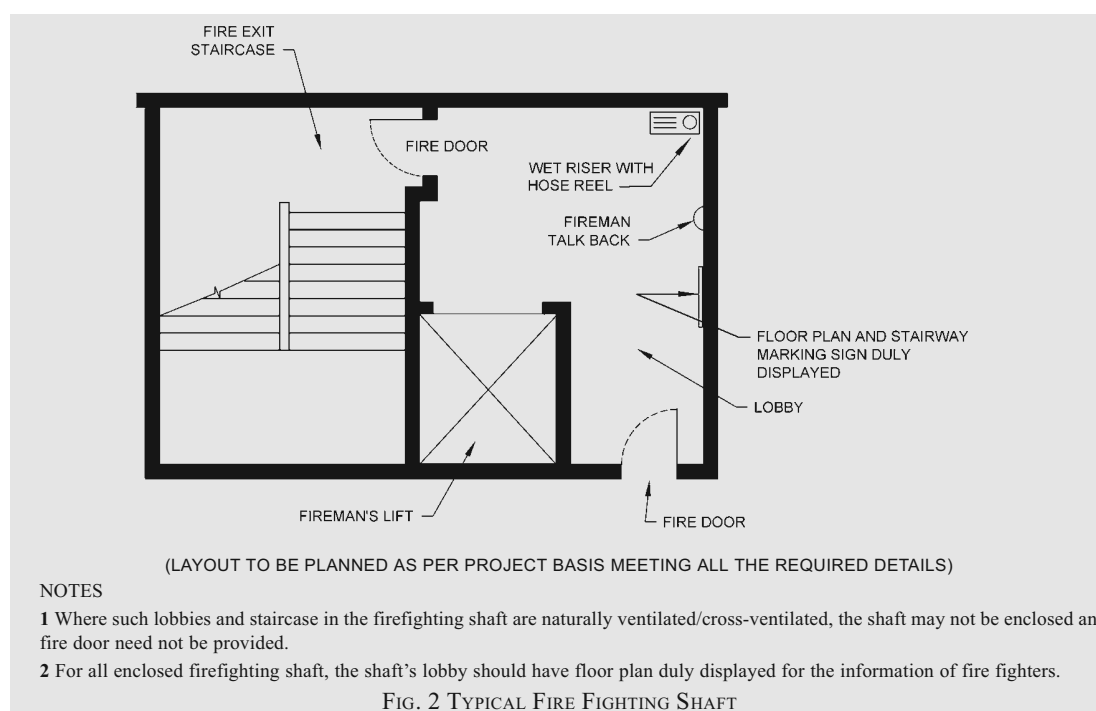
3 Fire doors in exits shall be provided with intumescent seal.

4 Fire doors in exits shall not be allowed to be on hold open position and kept closed and to close by 'door closure — spring mechanism'.

5 Fire curtains shall not be allowed as fire exits. If so provided for compartmentation, independent fire door shall be provided meeting the requirement for fire door in exits as above (of the width as required) within the prescribed travel distance requirement.

**2.23 Fire Exit** — A way out leading from exit access with or without panic bar provided on the door.

**2.24 Firefighting Shaft (Fire Tower)** — An enclosed shaft having protected area of 120 min fire resistance rating comprising protected lobby, staircase and fireman's lift, connected directly to exit discharge or through exit passageway with 120 min fire resistant wall at the level of exit discharge to exit discharge. These shall also serve the purpose of exit requirement/strategy for the occupants. The respective floors shall be approachable from fire-fighting shaft enabling the fire fighters to access the floor and also enabling the fire fighters to assist in evacuation through fireman's lift. The firefighting shaft shall be equipped with 120 min fire doors. The firefighting shaft shall be equipped with firemen talk back, wet riser and landing valve in its lobby, to fight fire by fire fighters (see Fig. 2 for a typical firefighting shaft).



floors by the area of the plot:

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area of all floors}}{\text{Plot area}}$$

**2.37 Fire Exit Hardware** — A door-latching assembly incorporating an actuating member or panic bar that releases the latch bolt upon the application of a force in the direction of egress travel, provided on exits.

**2.38 High Rise Building** — A building 15 m or above in height (irrespective of its occupancy).

**2.39 Horizontal Exit** — A defend in place or a staging arrangement, providing safety from fire and smoke originating from the area of incidence, by allowing alternative egress from a compartment to an area of refuge or another compartment at or near the same level. This also includes such egress from a compartment to an adjoining building. A horizontal exit shall be through a fire door of 120 min rating in a fire resistant wall. Horizontal exit require separation with the refuge area or adjoining compartment through 120 min fire barrier. The adjoining compartment of the horizontal exit should allow unlocked and ease of egress and exits for the occupants using defend in place strategy.

**2.40 Lift Lobby** — A space from which people directly enter a lift car(s) and into which people directly enter upon exiting a lift car(s).

**2.41 Means of Egress** — A continuous way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way, consisting of three separate and distinct parts, that is, exit access, exit and exit discharge.

**2.42 Means of Escape** — A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of 'means of egress' but does provide an alternate way out.

## 2.43 Metro Station

**2.43.1 Concourse** — Intermediate level(s) or area(s) connecting a station platform(s) to a public way through stairs, escalators or corridors.

**2.43.2 Crush Train Load** — The number of passengers inside a train when it is filled to maximum capacity permissible by rolling stock design.

**2.43.3 Entraining Load** — The number of passengers boarding a train at a platform.

**2.43.4 Headway** — The interval of time between the arrivals of consecutive trains at a platform in a station.

**2.43.5 Mass Rapid Transit** — Any station building or part thereof, permanent or temporary, through which people transit for the duration of time required to enter the building and board the train to depart the station platform or to alight from the train and depart from the station building.

**2.43.6 Non-transit Occupancy** — Occupancy not under the control of the system operating authority.

**2.43.7 Point of Safety** — One of the following: (a) An enclosed exit that leads to a public way or safe location outside the station, trainway, or vehicle, (b) An at-grade point beyond the vehicle, enclosing stations, or trainway, (c) A point on open track beyond the open or enclosed station or enclosed train-way, and (d) Any other location approved by the Authorities concerned.

**2.43.8 Station** — A place designated for the purpose of loading and unloading passengers, including service area and ancillary spaces associated with the same structure.

**2.43.8.1 Composite station** — A transit station that is constructed contiguous with non-transit occupancy.

**2.43.8.2 Enclosed station** — A station or portion thereof that does not meet the definition of an open station.

**2.43.8.3 Open station** — A station that is constructed such that it is directly open to the atmosphere, and smoke and heat are allowed to disperse directly into surrounding open atmosphere.

**2.43.9 Station Platform** — The area of a station immediately adjacent to a guideway, used primarily for loading and unloading passengers.

**2.44 Mixed Occupancy** — A multiple occupancy where the occupancies are intermingled.

**2.45 Multiple Occupancy** — A building or structure in which two or more classes of occupancy exist.

**2.46 Occupancy or Use Group** — The principal occupancy for which a building or a part of a building is used or intended to be used; for the purpose of classification of a building according to the occupancy, an occupancy shall be deemed to include subsidiary occupancies which are contingent upon it.

**2.47 Occupant Load** — Maximum number of persons that might occupy a building or portion thereof at any one time.

**2.48 Place of Comparative Safety** — Places within a building where people can stay little longer until evacuation, for example, refuge areas, terrace, fire/smoke separated compartments, etc.

**2.49 Pressurization** — The establishment of a pressure difference across a barrier to protect exit, stairway, lobby, exit passageway or room of a building from smoke penetration.

**2.50 Pressurization Level** — The pressure difference between the pressurized space and the adjoining area served by the pressurized space expressed in Pascal (Pa).